THE MESSAGE

Continued from First Page

is that constitutional government has been re-THE SEW ORLEANS CASE

The lynching at New Orleans in March last of leven men of Italian antivity by a mob of Mi-Italy, with which our relations were of the The fury of the mob was directed against these men as the support or accessories in the murder of a gree this offense against law and inity, but only as affecting the internamob were Italian subjects, and a demand was made for the punishment of the partici-pants and for an indemnity to the families of pect full and prompt reparation. ose who were killed. It is to be regretted aner in which these claims were soussion of the questions involved; but this ated to the excitement and stated in the correspondence, as well as its purpose to make an investigation of the affair that a friendly conclusion is attainable.

Congress. It would, I believe, be entirely competent for Congress to make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners domicifed in the United States cognizable in the This has not, however, been powers in such cases must, in the considera-tion of international questions growing out of answerable for their acts in cases where it used its constitutional power to define and punish crimes against treaty rights. THE ITATA CASE.

The civil war in Chile, which began in Janusry last, was continued, but fortunately with infrequent and not important armed collisions, until August 28, when the Congressional forces landed near Valparaiso and, after a bloody engagement, captured that city. President Balmaceda at once recognized that his cause was lost, and a provisional government was speedily established by the victorious aty. Our minister was promptly directed to cognize and put himself in communication with this Government so soon as it should have lest frequent indirect appeals were made to this Government to extend belligerent rights to the insurgents and to give audience to their reprewas pursued throughout, which this Gov strenuously insisted upon on the part of Euopenn nations. The Itata, anarmed vessel com-nanded by a navai officer of the insurgent eet, manned by its sailors and with soldiers on oard, was seized under process of the United Chinese laborers, he has become unfriendly and tates court at San Diego, California, for a vio-ation of our neutrality laws. While in the custody of an officer of the court the vessel was sea. It would have been inconsistent with the to have insisted that the Itata' should be reurned to San Diego to abide the judgment of secourt. This was so clear to the Junta of the Congressional party, established at Iquique, that, before the arrival of the Italian that port, the Secretary of Foreign Relations of the Proral Brown, commanding the United States naal forces, a communication, from which the following is an extract:

"The Provisional Government has learned by the cablegrams of the Associated Press that the transport Itata, detained in San Diego by order of the United States for taking on board muniions of war and in possession of the marshal, eft the port, carrying on board this official, who was landed at a point near the coast, and then continued her voyage. * If this news be correct, this Covernment would deconduct of the Itata, and, as an evidence that it is not disposed to support or agree to the infraction of the laws of the States, the uniersigned takes advantage of the personal relations you have been good enough to maintain with him since your arrival in this port to declare to you that as soon as she is within reach of our orders his Government will put the Itata, with the arms and munitions she took on board in San Diego, at the lisposition of the United States."

A trial in the district court of the United tates for the southern district of California has recently resulted in a decision holding among other things, that, inasmuch as the Con ional party had not been recognized as a erent, the acts done in its interest could not be a violation of our neutrality laws. From this judgment the United States has appealed, not that the condemnation of the vessel is a matter of importance, but that we may know what the present state of our law is; for, if this n of the statute is correct, there is During the progress of the war in Chile this evernment tendered its good offices to bring out a peaceful adjustment, and it was at on

but in this we were disappointed.

The instructions to our naval officers and to our minister at Santiago, from the first to the most impartial treatment and absolute non-interference. I am satisfied that these instrucbserved and that our representa ives were always watchful to use their influ impartially in the interest of humanity, on more than one occasion, did so ively. We could not forget, however, Government was in diplomatic relaions with the then established Government of Chile, as it is now in such relations with the successor of that Government. I am quite sure that President Montt, who has, under circumstances of promise for the peace of Chile, beer ire that, in the unfortunate event of any rewe have recently observed. No official com aval officers during the struggle has been presented to this Government; and it is a matter of regret that so many of our own people should e given car to unofficial charges and com-nts that manifestly had their origin in rival interests and in a wish to pervert the relation of the United States with Chile.

The collapse of the government of Balmaced:

brought about a condition which is unfortu-mately too familiar in the history of the Central With the overow of the Balmaceda government, he and many of his councilors and officers became a ce fugitives for their lives and appealed to the commanding officers of the foreign naval vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso and to the esident foreign ministers at Santiago for my information, by the naval vessels of several foreign powers and by several of the igees whose lives were in peril. I have not seen willing to direct the surrender of such of me persons as are still in the American legaout suitable conditions.

is not in a partition, in view of the precedents with which it has been connected, to broadly deny the right of asylum, and the correspondence has not thus far presented any such de-nial. The treatment of our minister for a time was such as to call for a decided protest, and i was very gratifying to observe that unfriendly measures, which were undoubtedly the regult of the prevailing excitement, were at once rescinded or suitably relaxed.

THE ATTACK ON THE SAILORS.

On the 16th of October an event occurred in Valparaiso so serious and tragic in its circumindignation of our people and to call for prompt and decided action on the part of this government. A co. siderable number of the sailors of the United States compship Baltimore, then in the harbor of Valparaiso, being upon shore leave and unarmed, were assaulted by armed men early simultaneously in different localities in the city. One petty officer was killed outright even or eight seamen were seriously wounded, one of whom has since died. So say ur sailors received more than two, and one as affair was promptly made by a board of officers of the Baltimore, and their report

our men were conducting themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, and that some of the police of the city took part in the assault and used their weapons with fatal effect, while a few others, with some well-disposed citizens, endeavored to protect our men. Thirty-six of our sailors were arrested, and some of them, while being taken to prison, were cruelly beaten and maltreated. The fact that they were all displayed no criminal that they were all discharged, no criminal charge being lodged against any one of them, shows very clearly that they were innocent of any breach of the peace.

seleven men of Italian nativity by a mob of seigens was a most deplocable and discreditable incident. It did not, however, have it origin in any general animosity to the Italian people, nor in any disrespect to the Government of the Italy, with which our relations were of the mobility works as the mobility of the Italy with which our relations were of the mobility of the Italy with which our relations were of the mobility of the Chilean government, and not in any individual act or personal animosity. The attention of the Chilean government was at once called to this affair, and a statement of the facts obtained by the investigation we had conducted was submitted, accompanied by request to be advised of any other or qualify-ing facts in the possession of the Chilean Gov-ernment that might tend to relieve this affair once represented by the Italian minister that of the appearance of an insult to this Government was also advised that if such qualifying facts did not exist this Government would confidently ex-

AWAITING AN INVESTIGATION. It is to be regretted that the reply of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government was couched in an offensive tone. mation which the crime naturally evoked. To this no response has been made. This Goverument is now awaiting the result of an investigation which has been conducted by the criminal court at Valparaiso. It is reported view to determine whether there were unofficially that the investigation is about compresent any circumstances that could, under such rules of duty as we had indicated, create soon be communicated to this Government, toan obligation upon the United States. The gether with some adequate and satisfactory re-temporary absence of a Minister Plenipoten-tary of Italy at this Capital has retarded the Chile was called to this incident. If these just respondence, but it is not doubted expectations should be disappointed or further needless delay intervene, I will, by a special out of this un-the attention of tion of Congress for such action as may be neces

message, dated January 16, 1890, for the adop one, and the Federal officers and courts have | tion of the necessary legislation to enable this no power in such cases to intervene either for government to apply in the case of Sweder ection of a foreign citizen or for the and Norway the same rule in respect to the punishment of his slayers. It seems to me to levying of tonnage dues as was claimed and follow, in this state of the law, that the officers secured to the shipping of the United States in of the State charged with police and judicial 1828 under article 8 of the treaty of 1827. The adjournment of the Senate without ac tion on the pending acts for the suppression of such meidents be recarded in such cases as the slave traffic in Africa and for the reform of this Government the revenue tariff of the Independent in cases where it State of the Congo left this government unable would be answerable if the United States had to exchange those acts on the date fixed, July used its constitutional power to define and 2, 1891. A modus vivendi has been concluded by which the power of the Congo State to leve duties on imports is left unimpaired, and, by agreement of all the signatories to the general slave-trade act, the time for the exchar ratifications on the part of the United States has been extended to February 2, 1892.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The late outbreak against foreigners in various parts of the Chinese Empire has been a cause of deep concern in view of the numerous establishments of our citizens in the interior of that country. This Government can do no less than insist upon a continuance of the protective and punitory measures which the Chinese Govestablished its de facto character, which was ernment has heretofore applied. No effort lone. During the pendency of this civil consojourning in China, but recent unofficial in ormation indicates that what was at first re garded as an outbreak of mob violence against foreigners has assumed the larger form of insurrection against public order. The Chinese Government has declined to re-ceive Mr. Blair as the Minister of the United States on the ground that, as a participant while a Senator, in the enactment of the exist

> untenableness of this position, which seems to rest as much on the unacceptability of our legislation as on that of the person chosen, and which, if admitted, would practically the selection of any representative so long as the existing laws remain in force.
> You will be called upon to consider the expediency of making special provision by lav for the temporary admission of some Chinese artisans and laborers in connection with th exhibit of Chinese industries at the approaching Columbian Exposition. I regard it as desirable that the Chinese exhibit be facilitated

objectionable to China. I have felt constrained

in every proper way. THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

A question has arisen with the Government izens in the Caroline Islands. Our citizens here, long prior to the confirmation of Spain's claim to the islands, had secured by settlement and purchase certain rights, to the recognition nd maintenance of which the faith of Spain was pledged. I have had reason within the past year very strongly to protest against the failure to carry out this pledge on the part of His Majesty's ministers, which has resulted in great Majesty's ministers, which has resulted in great injustice and injury to the American residents. The Government and people of Spain pro-pose to celebrate the four hundredth anniver-sary of the discovery of America by holding an exposition at Madrid, which will open on the 12th of September and continue until the 31st of December, 1892. A cordial invitation has been extended to the United States to take part in this commemoration, and, as Spain wa ne of the first nations to express the intention to participate in the World's Columbian Exition at Chicago, it would be very appropriate for this Government to give this invita

ion its friendly promotion. THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY. Surveys for the connecting links of the proiccted Intercontinental Railway are in progress not only in Mexico, but at various points along the course mapped out. Three surveying par ties are now in the field under the direction of the Commission. Nearly 1,000 miles of the proposed road have been surveyed, including the most difficult part, that through Ecuador and the southern part of Colombia. The reports of the engineers are very satisfactory and how that no insurmountable obstacles have

been met with. On November 12, 1884, a treaty was concluded with Mexico reaffirming the boundary between the two countries as described in the treaties of February 2, 1848, and December 30, 1853. March 1, 1889, a further treaty was negotiated to facilitate the carrying out of the principles of the treaty of 1884 and to avoid the difficulties occasioned by reason of the changes and alterations that take place from natural causes in the Rio Grande and Colorado rivers in the portions thereof constituting the boundary ine between the two Republics. The Inte national Boundary Commission, provided for by the treaty of 1889, to have exclusive jurisdiction of any question that may arise, has been named by the Mexican Government. An appropriation is necessary to enable the United States to fulfill its treaty obligation in this re-

spect.
The death of King Kalakaua in the United States afforded occasion to testify our friend-ship for Hawaii by conveying the King's body to his own land in a naval vessel with all du honors. The Government of his successor, Queen Liliuokalani, is seeking to promote closer commercial relations with the United States. Surveys for the much-needed submarine cable from our Pacific Coast to Honolulu are in progress, and this enterprise should have the suitable promotion of the two Governments. I strongly recommend that provision be made for improving the harbor of Pearl River and equipping it as a naval station.

The arbitration treaty formulated by the International American Conference lapsed by reason of the failure to exchange ratifications fully within the limit of time provided; but several of the Covernment. several of the Governments concerned expressed a desire to save this important result of the conference by an extension of the period.

It is, in my judgment, incumbent upon the United States to conserve the influential initiative it has taken in this measure by ratifying the instrument and by advocating the pro posed extension of the time for exchange These views have been made known to the

THE RUSSIAN HEBREWS. This Government has found occasion to en

press, in a friendly spirit, but with much earnestness, to the Government of the Czar, it serious concern because of the harsh measures now being enforced against the Hebrews in Russia. By the revival of antisemitic laws, long in abeyance, great numbers of those un forturate people have been constrained to abandon their homes and leave the empire by reason of the impossibility of finding subsistence within the pale to which it is sought to confine them. The immigration of these people to the United States—many other countries being closed to them—is largely increasing and is likely to is likely to assume proportions which may make it difficult to find homes and employment for them here and to seriously affect the labor market. It is estimated that over one million will be forced from Russia within a few years. The Hebrew is never a beggar; he has always kept the law-life by toil-often under severe and oppressive civil restrictions. It is also true that no race, sect, or class has more fully cared for its own than the Hebrew race. But the sudden transfer of such a mutitude, under conditions that tend to strip them of their small

another—some other. This consideration, as well as the suggestions of humanity, furnishes ample ground for the remonstrances which we have presented to Russia, while our historic friendship for that Government can not fail to

give the assurance that our representations are those of a sincere wellwisher. THE NICABAGUA CANAL The annual report of the Maritime Cans Company of Nicaragua shows that much costly and necessary preparatory work has been don during the year in the construction of shops, railroad tracks, and harbor piers and breakwaters, and that the work of canal construction has made some progress.

I deem it to be a matter of the highest con-

cern to the United States that this canal, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and giving to us a short water communication between our ports upon those two great seas, should be speedily constructed and at the smallest practicable limit of cost. The gain in freights to the people and the direct saving to the Government of the United States in the use of its naval vessels would pay the entire cost of this work within a short series of which would result.

The Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) in his argument upon this subject before the Senate at the last session, did not overestimate the importance of this work when he said that "the canal is the most important subject now connected with the commercial growth and progress of the United States."

If this work is to be promoted by the usual

financial methods and without the aid of this Government, the expenditures, in its interestbearing securities and stocks, will probably be twice the actual cost. This will necessitate higher tolls and constitute a heavy and altogether needless burden upon our commerce and that of the world. Every dollar of the bonds and stock of the company should repre-sent a dollar expended in the legitimate and economical presecution of the work. This is only possible by giving to the bonds the guaranty of the United States Government. of a 3 per cent bond, from time to time, as the money was needed. I do not doubt that, built upon these business methods, the canal would, when fully inaugurated, earn its fixed charges and operating expenses. But if its bonds are to be marketed at heavy discounts and every bond sold is to be accompanied by a gift of stock, as has come to interests and dividends. I am quite willing to recommend Government promotion in the prosecution of a work which, if no other cans offered for securing its completion, is of such transcendent interest that the government should, in my opinion, secure it by direct A guaranty of the bonds of the Canal Com-

pany to an amount necessary to the completion of the canal could, I think, be so given as not involve any serious risk of ultimate loss. The things to be carefully guarded are the completion of the work within the limits of the guaranty, the subrogation of the United States to the rights of the first-mortgage bondholders pany as a security against mismanagement and loss. I most sincerely hope that neither party nor sectional lines will be drawn upon this great American project, so full of interest to the people of all our states and so influential in our common country.

THE NAVASSA LABORERS. The Island of Navassa, in the West Indian group, has, under the provisions of Title 72 of the Revised Statutes, been recognized by the President as appertaining to the United States. It contains guano deposits, is owned by the Navassa Phosphate Company, and is occupied solely by its employes. In September, 1889, a revolt took place among these laborers, resulting in the killing of some of the agents of the company, caused, as the laborers claimed, by cruel treatment. These men were arrested and tried in the United States court at Baltimore, under section 5576 of the statute referred to, as if the offenses had been committed on board a high seas. There appeared on the trial, and otherwise came to me, such evidences of the bad treatment of the men that, in considerapassed by the court upon three of them. In April last my attention was again called to this nd, and to the unregulated condition of there, by a letter borer, who complained that he was wrongfully detained upon the island by the phosphate company after the expiration of his contract of service. A naval vessei was sent to examine into the case of this man and generally into the condition of things on the island. It was found that the laborer referred to had been detained beyond the contract limit and that a condition of revolt again existed among the laborers. A board of naval officers reported, among other

things, as follows:
"We would desire to state further that the discipline maintained on the island seems to be that of a convict establishment without its comforts and cleanliness, and that, until more attention is paid to the shipping of laborers, by placing it under Government supervision prevent misunderstanding and misrepresentation, and until some amelioration is shown in the treatment of the laborers, these disorders

will be of constant occurrence."

I recommend legislation that shall place labor contracts upon this and other islands having the relation that Navassa has to the United States under the supervision of a court commissioner, and that shall provide, at the expense of the owners, an officer to reside upon the islands with power to judge and ad-just disputes and to enforce a just and humane treatment of the employes. It is inexcusable that American laborers should be left within our own jurisdiction without access to any Government officer or tribunal for their protection and the redress of their wrongs.

International copyright has been secured, in accordance with the conditions of the act of March 3, 1891, with Belgium, France, Great Britain and the British possessions, and Switzerland, the laws of those countries permitting to our citizens the benefit of copyright on substantially the same basis as to their own citi-zens or subjects. With Germany a special convention has been negotiated upon th

reciprocal benefits of our legislation. The Treasury Department The general interest in the operations of the Treasury Department has been much augmented during the last year by reason of the conflicting predictions, which accompanied and followed the tariff and other legislation hand it was contended that imports would so fall off as to leave the Treasury bankrupt and that the prices of articles entering into the living of the people would be so enhanced as to disastrously affect their comfort and happiness, while on the other it was argued that loss to the revenue, largely the result of placing sugar on the free list, would be a direct gain to the people; that the prices of the necessaries of life, in-cluding those most highly protected, would not be enhanced; that labor would have a larger market and the products of the farm advanced prices; while the Treasury surplus and receipts would be adequate to meet the appropria-tions, including the large exceptional expenditures for the refunding to the states of the di-rect tax and the redemption of the 4½ per cent bonds.

length into a discussion of the effects of the legislation to which I have referred; but a brief examination of the statistics of the Treasury and a general glance at the state of busiess throughout the country will, I think, satisfy any impartial inquirer that its results have disappointed the evil prophecies of its opponents and in a large measure realized the hopeful predictions of its friends. Rarely, if ever before, in the history of the country has there been a time when the proceeds of one day's labor or the product of one farmed acre would purchase so large an amount of those things that enter into the living of the masses of the people. I believe that a full test will develop the fact that the tariff act of the Fiftyfirst Congress is very favorable in its average effect upon the prices of articles entering

During the twelve mouths from October 1890, to September 30, 1891, the total value of our foreign commerce (imports and exports combined) was \$1,747,806,406, which was the largest of any year in the history of the United States. The largest in any previous year was in 1830, when our commerce amounted to \$1,-647,139,093, and the last year exceeds this enormous aggregate by over one hundred millions. It is interesting, and to some will be surprising, to know that during the year ending September 30, 1891, our imports of merchandise amounted to \$824,715,270, which was an in-

was exceeded by \$132,528,469.

The value of free imports during the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, was \$118,-092,387 more than the value of free imports during the corresponding twelve months of the preceding year, and there was during the same period a decrease of \$106,846,508 in the value of imports of dutiable merchandism. The parameters of the same period and the same p of imports of dutiable merchandise. The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty during the year to which I have referred, the first under the new tariff, was 48.18, while during the preceding twelve months, under the old tariff, the percentage was 34.27, an increase of 13.91 per cent. If we take the six months onding September 30 last, which covers the time during which sugars have been admitted free of duty, the per cent of value of merchan-disc imported free of duty is found to be 55.37, which is a larger percentage of free imports than during any prior fiscal year in the history the Government.

If we turn to exports of merchandise the statistics are full of gratification. The value of such exports of merchandise for the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, was \$923,-091,126, while for the corresponding previous twelve months it was \$860,177,115, an increase of \$62,914,021, which is nearly three times that of \$62,914,021, which is nearly three times the years. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows the saving in our naval expenditures exceeds in amount and value the exports of merchandise during any year in the history of the Government. The increase in the value of exports of agricultural products during the year referred to over the corresponding twelve months of the prior year was \$45,846,197, while the increase in the value of exports of manu-

factured products was \$16.838,240. THE TARIFF.

There is certainly nothing in the condition of trade, foreign or domestic, there is certainly nothing in the condition of our people of any revenue legislation bears oppressively upon the people or retards the commercial development of the nation. It may be argued that our condition would be better if tariff legislation were upon a free-trade basis, but it cannot be denied that all the conditions of prosperity and of general contentment are present in a larger degree than ever before in our history, and that, too, just when it was prophesed they would be in the worst state. Agitation for radical changes in tariff and financial logisla. a guaranty would secure the ready sale at par of general contentment are present in a larger radical changes in tariff and financial legislation can not help, but may seriously impede, business, to the prosperity of which some de-gree of stability in legislation is essential. I think there are conclusive evidences that be expected by investors in such enterprises, the traffic will be seriously burdened to pay tries which will, within a few years, give emtries which will, within a few years, give employment to several hundred thousand Ameri working men and women. In view of the somewhat overcrowded condition of the labor market of the United States every patriotic citizen should rejoice at such a result

> shows that the total receipts of the Govern-ment from all sources, for the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1891, were \$458,544,233.03, while the expenditures for the same period were \$421,304,470.46, leaving a surplus of \$37,239, The receipts of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1592, actual and estimated, ar

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury

\$433,000,000 and the expenditures \$409,000,000. for any amounts it may have to pay, and in the meantime a control of the stock of the comestimated receipts are \$455,336,350 and the expenditures \$441,300,053. THE PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Under the law of July 14, 1890, the Secretary

of the Treasury has purchased (since August its effects upon the prestige and prosperity of | 13) during the fiscal year 48,393,113 ounces of silver bullion at an average cost of \$1.045 per ounce. The highest price paid during the year was \$1.2025, and the lowest \$0.9636. In exchange for this silver bullion there have been ssued \$50,577,498 of the Treasury notes authorreached \$30.517,435 of the freasury notes authorized by the act. The lowest price of silver reached during the fiscal year was \$0.9636 on April 22, 1891; but on November 1 the market price was only \$0.96, which would give to the silver dollar a bullion value of 74½ cents.

Before the influence of the prospective silver legislation was felt in the market silver was egislation was felt in the market silver was orth in New York about 0.955 per ounce. The ablest advocates of free coinage in the last Con-gress were most confident in their predictions hat the purchases by the Government required by the law would at once bring the price o ver to 1.2929 per ounce, which would make the bullion value of a dollar 100 cents and hold it there. The prophecies of the anti-silver men tion of this and of the fact that the men had no access to any public officer or tribunal for protection or the redress of their wrongs, I commuted the death sentences that had been facts are known. The exports of silver from London to India during the first nine months \$17,202,730, compared with the same months of the preceding year. The exports of domestic silver bullion from this country, which had averaged for the last ten years over \$17,000,000 fell in the last fiscal year to \$13,797,391; while, for the first time in recent years, the imports of silver into this country exceeded the exports by the sum of \$2,745,365. In the previous year the net exports of silver from the United States amounted to \$8,545,455. The production of the United States increased from 50,000,000 ounces in 1889 to 54,500,000 in 1890. The Government is now buying and putting aside annually 54,000,000 ounces, which, allowing for 7,140,000 ounces of new bullion used in

product available for coinage.

I hope the depression in the price of silver is temporary and that a further trial of this legislation will more favorably affect it. That he increased volume of currency thus supplied for the use of the people was needed and that beneficial results upon trade and prices have followed this legislation I think must be very clear to everyone: nor should it be forgotten that for every dollar of these notes issued a full dollar's worth of silver bullion is at the time deposited in the Treasury as a security for its emption. Upon this subject, as upon the tariff, my recommendation is that the existing laws be given a full trial and that our business interests be spared the distressing influence part. Under existing legislation it is in the power of the Treasury Department to maintain hat essential condition of national finance as well as of commercial prosperity—the parity in use of the coin dollars and their paper repre-sentatives. The assurance that these powers would be freely and unbesitatingly used has

done much to produce and sustain the present favorable business conditions. THE QUESTION OF FREE COINAGE. I am still of the opinion that the free coinage of silver under existing conditions would disastrously affect our business interests at home and abroad. We could not hope to maintain an equality in the purchasing power of the gold Mexico. and silver dollar in our home markets, and in foreign trade the stamp gives no added value to and followed the tariff and other legislation the bullion contained in coins. The producers of the last Congress affecting the revenues, as of the country, its farmers and laborers, have to the results of this legislation upon the the highest interest that every dollar, paper or Treasury and upon the country. On the one coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. If there is one less valuable than another its sure and constant errand will be to pay them for their toil and for their cops. The money-lender will protect himself y stipulating for payment in gold, but the laborer has never been able to do that. To place business upon a silver basis would mean place business upon a silver basis would mean
a sudden and severe contraction of the currency, by the withdrawal of gold and gold
notes, and such an unsettling of all values as
would produce a commercial panic. I cannot
believe that a people so strong and prosperous
as ours will promote such a policy.

The producers of silver are entitled to just
consideration but they should not force that consideration, but they should not forget that the Government is now buying and putting out the Government is now buying and putting out of the market what is the equivalent of the entire product of our silver mines. This is more than they themselves thought of asking two years ago. I believe it is the carnest desire of a great majority of the people, as it is mine, that a full coin use shall be made of silver just as soon as the co-operation of other nations can be secured and a ratio fixed that will give already the cold and silver. The

circulation equally to gold and silver. The business of the world requires the use of both metals; but I do not see any prospect of gain, metallism, with its necessary attendants, the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the loss of our gold to Europe and the relief of the pressure there for a larger currency. I have endeavored by the use of official and unofficial agencies to keep a close observation of the state of public sentiment in Europe upon this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify me in proposing an international conference. There is, however, I am sure, a growing sentiment in Europe in favor of a larger use of silver, and I know of no more effectual way of promoting this sentiment than effectual way of promoting this sentiment than by accumulating gold here. A scarcity of gold in the European reserves will be the most persuasive argument for the use of silver.

The exports of gold to Europe, which began

The exports of gold to Europe, which began in February list and continued until the close of July; aggregated over \$70,000,000. The net loss of gold during the fiscal year was nearly \$68,000,000. That no serious monetary discontinuous and applications and the serious monetary discontinuous monetar

and stability of our financial institutions. With the movement of crops the outflow of gold was speedily stopped, and a return set in. Up to December I we had recovered of our gold loss at the port of New York \$27,854,000, and it is confidently believed that during the winter and spring this aggregate will be steadily and largely ingreased.

THE BEDUCTION OF THE SURPLUS. The presence of a large cash surplus in the Treasury has for many years been the subject nished an argument to those who have desired to place the tariff upon a purely revenue basis. It was agreed by all that the withdrawal from circulation of so large an amount of money was an embarrassment to the business of the country and made necessary the intervention of the Department at frequent intervals to relieve threatened monetary panics. The sur-plus on March 1, 1889, was \$188,527,190.29. The policy of applying this surplus to the redemption of the interest-bearing securities of the United States was thought to be preferable to that of depositing it without interest in selected national banks. There have been redeemed during the past year, been reduced over onesince the date last mentioned of interest-bearing securities \$259,079,350, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charged of \$11,684,675. The money which had been deposited in banks without interest has been gradually withdrawn and used in the redemption of bonds.

The result of this policy, of the silver legisextend the time of redemption, at the option of the government, at an interest of 2 per cent, be compelled to send to the post ing redeemed on presentation.

The War Department. The report of the Secretary of War exhibits

In the administration of army affairs some especially good work has been accomplished The efforts of the Secretary to reduce the per-centage of desertions by removing the causes that promoted it have been so successful as to enable him to report for the last year a lower percentage of desertions than has been before reached in the history of the army. The re-sulting money saving is considerable, but the improvement in the morale of the enlisted men the most valuable incident of the reforms which have brought about this result. The work of securing sites fore shore batter-

ies for harbor defense and the manufacture of mortars and guns of high power to equip them have made good progress during the year. The preliminary work of tests and plans, which so

provided for our harbors. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that the three-battalion organization be adopted for the infantry. The adoption of a smokeless powder and of a modern rifle equal tablished lines an improved service as a conin range, precision and rapidity of fire to the dition of giving to them the benefits of the law best now in use will, I hope, not be longer de-

The project of enlisting Indians and organizposts will have a wholesome and elevating influence upon the men enlisted, and through
them upon their tribes, while a more friendly
feeling for the whites and a greater respect for
the Government will certainly be promoted.

The great work done in the Record and Pentriple principle of the World. We were receiving for
foreign postage nearly \$2,000,000 under the
old system and the outlay for ocean-mail service did not exceed \$600,000 per annum. It is
estimated by the Postmaster-General that, if
all the contracts proposed are completed, it
will require \$247,354 for this year, in addition sion Division of the War Department by Major Ainsworth, of the Medical Corps, and the clerks under him, is entitled to honorable mention. Taking up the work with nearly 41,000 cases behind, he closed the last fiscal year without a single case left over, though the new cases had increased 52 per cent in number over the previous year by reason of the pension legislation of the last Congress.

The Department of Justice. I concur in the recommendation of the At review by the Supreme Court be limited. It would seem that personal liberty would have

ized. It is now possible to give early relief to communities long repressed in their develop-ment by unsettled land titles and to establish the possession and right of settlers whose lands have been rendered valueless by adverse and The act of July 9, 1888, provided for the in corporation and management of a reform school for girls in the District of Columbia; but it has remained inoperative for the reason that no appropriation has been made for construction or maintenance. The need of such an institution is very urgent. Many girls could

be saved from deprayed lives by the whole-some influences and restraints of such a school. I recommend that the necessary appropriation be made for a site and for construction. The enforcement by the Treasury Department of the law prohibiting the coming of Chinese to the United States has been effective as to such as seek to land from vessels entering our ports. The result has been to divert the travel to vessels entering the ports of British Columbia, whence passage into the United States at obscure points along the Dominion boundary is easy. A very considerable number of Chinese laborers have, during the past year, entered the United States from Canada and

Mexico.

The officers of the Treasury Department and of the Department of Justice have used every means at their command to intercept this immigration, but the impossibility of perfectly guarding our extended frontier is apparent. The Dominion Government collects a head tax of \$50 from every Chinaman entering Canada, and thus derives a considerable revenue from those who only use its ports to reach a position of advantage to evade our exclusion laws. of advantage to evade our exclusion laws. There seems to be satisfactory evidence that the business of passing Chinamen through Can-ada to the United States is organized and quite active. The Department of Justice has con-strued the laws to require the return of any Chinaman found to be unlawfully in this country to China as the country from which he came, notwithstanding the fact that he came by way of Canada, but several of the district courts have, in cases brought before them, overruled this view of the law and decided that such persons must be returned to Canada. This construction robs the law of all effectiveness, construction robs the law of all effectiveness, even if the decrees could be executed, for the men returned can the next day recross our border. But the only appropriation made is for sending them back to China, and the Canadian officials refuse to allow them to re-enter Canada without the payment of the \$50 head tax. I recommend such legislation as will remedy these defects in the law.

In previous messages I have called the attention of Congress to the necessity of so extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts as to make triable therein any felony committed while in the act of violating a law of the United States. These courts can not have that but much of loss, by giving up the present system, in which a full use is made of gold and a large use of silver, for one in which silver alone will circulate. Such an event would be at once fatal to the further progress of the silver movement. Bimetallism is the desired end, and the true friends of silver will be careful not and the true friends of silver will be careful not silver monotheir acts as such, is only cognizable in the State courts. The work done by the Attorney General and the officers of his Department, even under the present inadequate legislation, has produced some notable results in the interest of law and order.

LEGISLATION NEEDED IN THE DISTRICT. The Attorney-General and also the Commis ioners of the District of Columbia call attention to the defectiveness and inadequacy of the laws relating to orimes against chastity in the District of Columbia. A stringent code upon this subject has been provided by Congress for Utah, and it is a matter of surprise that the needs of this District should have been so long

The Post Office Depart In the report of the Postmaster General some very gratifying results are exhibited and many

rusal of the report gives abundant evidence that the supervision and direction of the postal system have been characterized by an intelligent and conscientious desire to improve the service. The revenues of the Department show an increase of over five millious of dollars, with a deficiency for the year 1892 of less than four millions of dollars, while the estimate for the

Ucean-mail post offices have been established upon the steamers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg lines, saving, by the distribution on shipboard, from two to fourteen hours' time in the delivery of mail at the port of entry and often much more than this in the delivery at interior places. So thoroughly has this system, initiated by Germany and the United States, evidenced its usefulness that it cannot be long before it is installed upon all the great ocean mail-carrying steamships. before it is instance appearance mail-carrying steamships.

Eight thousand miles of new postal service has been established upon railroads, the car has been established upon in the great cities and while

during the past year, been reduced over one-half. An appropriation was given by the last Congress for the purpose of making some ex-periments in free delivery in the smaller cities and towns. The results of these experi-ments have been so satisfactory that the Postmaster-General recommends, and I concur in the recommendation, that the free-delivery lation, and of the refunding of the 4% per cent bonds has been a large increase of the money in circulation. At the date last named the population. His discussion of the inadequate facilities extended under our present system circulation was \$1,404,205,896, or \$23.03 per capita; while on the 1st day of December, 1891, it had increased to \$1,577,262,070, or \$24.38 per capita. The offer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the holders of the 4½ per cent bonds to tion. It is not just that the farmer, who receives extend the time of redeep the treasury to the holders of the 2½ per cent bonds to tion. It is not just that the farmer, who receives be compelled to send to the post office for it, was accepted by the holders of about one-half but to pay a considerable rent for a box in the amount, and the unextended bonds are beeral delivery window, while the city resident has his mail brought to his door. It is stated that over 54,000 neighborhoods are, under the present system, receiving mail at post offices where

In pursuance of the ocean-mail law of March 3. 1891, and after a most careful study of the whole subject and frequent conferences with shipowners, boards of trade and others, advertisements were issued by the Postmaster-General for 53 lines of ocean-mail service: 10 to Great Britain and the Continent, 27 to South America, 3 to China and Japan, 4 to Australia and the Pacific Islands, 7 to the West Indies, and 2 to Mexico. It was not, of course, expected that bids for all these lines would be received or that service upon them all would be contracted for. It was intended, in furtherance of the act, to secure as many new lines as preliminary work of tests and plans, which so long delayed a start, is now out of the way. Some guns have been completed, and with an enlarged shop and a more complete equipment at Watervliet the Army will soon be abreast of the Navy in gun construction. Whatever unavoidable causes of delay may arise there avoidable causes of delay may arise there with those already established deterred bidders should be none from delayed or insufficient with those already established deterred bidders appropriations. We shall be greatly em- whose interest had been enlisted. It is hoped appropriations. We shall be greatly em-barrassed in the proper distribution and use of naval vessels until adequate shore defenses are these difficulties. The Brazil Steamship Company, by reason of a miscaiculation as to the speed of its vessels, was not able to bid under the terms of the advertisement. The policy instances has been attained. The Postmaster-General estimates that an expendi ture in American shippards of about ten mill ing them into separate companies upon the same basis as other soldiers was made the sub-bidders to construct the ships called for by the ject of very careful study by the Secretary and service which they have accepted. I do pect of very careful study by the Secretary and received my approval. Seven companies have been completely organized and seven more are in process of organization. The results of six months' training have more than realized the months' training have more than realized the deed, a good beginning has been made, and deed, a good beginning has been made, and the white truther considered and understands. months training have more than realized the highest anticipations. The men are readily brought under discipline, acquire the drill with facility, and show great pride in the right discharge of their duties and perfect loyalty to their officers, who declare that they would take them into action with confidence. The discipline, order, and cleanliness of the military in the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world. We were receiving for the recovery of a fair share of the carrying trade of the world. We were receiving for the recovery of the world.

fiscal year, ending June 30, 1893, the probably be needed about \$560,000. The Navy Department. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows a gratifying increase of new naval vessels in commission. The Newark, Concord. Bennington and Miantonomoh have been added during the year, with an aggregate of someorney-General that the right in felony cases to thing more than 11,000 tons. Twenty-four war ships of all classes are now under construction in the navy-yards and private shops, but, while a safe guaranty if the right of review in cases involving only fine and imprisonment were limited to the circuit court of appeals, unless a constitutional question should in some way be involved.

The judges of the Court of Private Land Claims, provided for by the act of March 3, 1891, have been appointed and the court organized. It is now possible to give early relief to communities long repressed in their development by unsettled land titles and to establish with great marine engines, and that the manuships, that our engine shops were unfamiliar with great marine engines, and that the manufacture of steel forgings for guns and plates was almost wholly a foreign industry, the progress that has been made is not only highly satisfactory, but furnishes the assurance that the United States will before long attain in the construction of such vessels, with their engines and armanusts the same recommendation. armaments, the same pre-eminence which it at-tained when the best instrument of ocean commerce was the clipper ship and the most impressive exhibit of naval power the old wooden three-decker man-of-war. The officers of the Navy and the proprietors and engineers of our great private shops have responded with wonderful intelligence and professional zeal to the conintelligence and professional zeal to the con-fidence expressed by Congress in its liberal legislation. We have now at Washington a gun shop, organized and conducted by naval offishop, organized and conducted by naval offi-cers, that in its system, economy and product is unexcelled. Experiments with armor plate have been conducted during the year with most important results. It is now believed that a plate of higher resisting power than any in use has been found and that the tests have demon-strated that cheaper methods of manufacture than those heretofore thought necessary can be need.

I commend to your favorable consid the recommendations of the Secretary, who has, I am sure, given to them the most conscientious study. There should be no hesitation in promptly completing a navy of the best try to display its flag in all seas for the protection of its citizens and of its extending commerce. The world needs no assurance of the peaceful purposes of the United States, but we shall probably be in the future more largely a competitor in the commerce of the world, and it is essential to the dignity of this nation and to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its pays should be to that peaceful influence which it should exercise on this hemisphere that its navy should be

The Interior Departm The report of the Secretary of the Interior complex and difficult Department.

The work in the Bureau of Indian Affairs was perhaps never so large as now, by reason of aumerous negotiations which have been proceeding with the tribes for a reduction of the reservations, with the incident labor of making allotments, and was never more carefully conperhaps never so large as now, by reason of the adult Indians upon farms involve the soli of the "Indian question." Everything e rations, annuities, and tribal negotiations,

of the State what would be equivalent to the local school tax upon the property of the Indian. It will be noticed from the reof the Indian. It will be noticed from the re-port of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs that already some contracts have been made with district schools for the education of Indian children. There is great advantage, I think, in bringing the Indian children into mixed schools. This process will be gradual, and in the meantime the present educational provisions and arrangements, the result of the best experience of those who have been charged with this work, should be continued. This will enable those religious bodies that have underenable those religious bodies that have under-taken the work of Indian education with so much zeal, and with results so restraining and beneficent, to place their institutions in new place their institutions in new tions to the Indian and to his white neighbors.

THE STOUX OUTBREAK The outbreak among the Sioux, which oc-That these Indians had some just complaints. periodization for rations and in the cenars attending the enactment of laws to enable the Department to perform the engagements entered into with them, is probably true; but the Sloux tribes are naturally warlike and turbuent, and their warriors were excited by their medicine men and chiefs, who preached the coming of an Indian Messiah who was to give hem power to destroy their enemies. In ettlers near the reservation and of the fatal consequences that would have resulted from an incursion, I placed at the disposal of Gen. Miles, commanding the Division of the Missouri, all such forces as were thought by him to be required. He is entitled to the credit of having given thorough protection to the set-tiers and of bringing the hostiles into subjection with the least possible loss of life.

The appropriation of \$2,391,450 for the Choc

taws and Chickasaws, contained in the general Indian appropriation bill of March 8, 1891, has not been expended, for the reason that I have not yet approved a release (to the Government) of the Indian claim to the lands mentioned. This matter will be made the subject of a special message, placing before Congress all the facts which have come to my knowledge. THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The relation of the five civilized tribes now occupying the Indian Territory to the United States is not, I believe, that best calculated to promote the highest advancement of these Indians. That there should be within our borders five independent States, having no relations, except those growing out of treaties, with the Government of the United States, no representation in the National Legislature, its eople not citizens is a startling anomaly.

It seems to me to be inevitable that there shall be before long some organic changes in the relation of these people to the United States. What form these changes should take do not think it desirable now to suggest, even if they were well defined in my own mind. They should certainly involve the acceptance of citizenship by the Indians and a representation in ongress. These Indians should have opportunity to present their ciaims and grievances upon the floor rather than, as now, in the lobby. If a commission could be appointed to visit these tribes to confer with them in a friendly spirit time States it is practically so as long as the floor rather than the confer with them in a friendly spirit time States it is practically so as long as the floor rather than the conference of the co nity to present their claims and grievances upon the floor rather than, as now, in the lobby. If a upon this whole subject, even if no agreement were presently reached, the feeling of the tribes upon this question would be developed and discussion would prepare the way for changes which must come sooner or later.

Indians and the cession of the remaining lands to the United States for disposition under the homestead law, has been prosecuted during the year with energy and success. In September last I was enabled to open to settlement in the Territory of Oklahoma 900,000 acres of land, day. The rush for these lands was accompa-nied by a great deal of excitement, but was,

happily, free from incidents of violence.

It was a source of great regret that I was not able to open at the same time the surplus lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres, by reas making the allotments. Deserving and impatient settlers are waiting to occupy these lands, and I urgently recommend that a special leficiency appropriation be promptly made o unt needed, so that the ellotments may be completed and the surplus lands for when a State is once constituted the act i opened in time to permit the settlers to get final and any mistake irretrievable. No comupon their homesteads in the early spring.

During the past summer the Cherokee Com-During the past summer the Cherokee Commission have completed arrangements with the whereby, if the agreements are ratified by Congress, over 800,000 additional acres will be opened to settlement in Oklahoma. to the appropriation for sea and inland postage already in the estimates, and that for the next

THE CHEROKEE STRIP. The negotiation for the release by the Cherokees of their claim to the Cherokee Strip has made no substantial progress, so far be imposed. as the Department is officially advised, but it is still hoped that the cession of this large and valuable tract may be secured. The price which the Commission was authorized to offer | concession to the unenlightened demand of a -one dollar and a quarter per acre-is, in my judgment, when all the circumstances as to title and the character of the lands are consid-

ered, a fair and adequate one and should have been accepted by the Indians. Since March 4, 1889, about 23,000,000 acres have been separated from Indian reservations and added to the public domain for the use of hose who desired to secure free homes under our beneficent laws. It is difficult to estimate the increase of wealth which will result from the conversion of these waste lands into farms, but it is more difficult to estimate the bette ment which will result to the families that have ound renewed hope and courage in the ownership of a home and the assurance of a comfortable subsistence under free and health-ful conditions. It is also gratifying to be able to feel, as we may, that this work has proceeded upon lines of justice towards the Indian, and that he may now, if he will, secure to himself the good influences of a settled habitation, the fruits of industry and the security of citizen-

Early in this administration a special effort

was begun to bring up the work of the General Land Office. By faithful work the arrearages have been rapidly reduced. At the end of the last fiscal year only 84,172 final agricultural entries remained undisposed of, and the Commissioner reports that, with the present force, the work can be fully brought up by the end of the next fiscal year.

Your attention is called to the difficulty pre ted by the Secretary of the Interior as to administration of the law of March 3, 1891, the administration of the law of March 3, 1891, establishing a Court of Private Land Claims. The small holdings intended to be protected by the law are estimated to be more than fifteen thousand in number. The claimants are a most leserving class and their titles are supported by the strongest equities. The difficulty grows out of the fact that the lands have largely been surveyed according to our methods, while the holdings, many of which have been in the same family for generations, are laid out in narrow strips a few rods wide upon a stream and run-ning back to the hills for pasturage and timber. Provision should be made for numbering these tracts as lots and for patenting them by such numbers and without reference to section lines. THE PENSION BUREAU.

The administration of the Pension Bureau has been characterized during the year by great diligence. The total number of pensio ers upon the roll on the 30th day of June. 1891, was 676,160. There were allowed during the fiscal year ending at that time 250,565 cases. shows that a very gratifying progress has been Of this number, 102,387 were allowed under the made in all of the bureaus which make up that law of June 27, 1830. The issuing of certificates has been proceeding at the rate of about 30,000 per month, about 75 per cent of these being cases under the new law. The Commissioner expresses the opinion that he will be able to carefully adjudicate and allow \$50,000 claims during the present fiscal year. The appropriation for the payment of pensions for the fiscal year 1890-'91 was \$127,685,793.89 and the amount expended \$118,530,649.25, leaving an unexpended surplus of \$9,155,144.64.

The Commissioner is quite confident that

ppropriation, notwithstanding the rapidirith which the work is being pushed. The sions, when allowed, dated from the filing the claim, and most of these obsen pending for years. The first under the law of June, 1890, are small, and, as the per cent of these creases and that of the old cases decreases. ent upon cases allowed tur-g June 30, 1891, was \$239.33,

civil war are large, they do not realize the en-aggerated estimates of those who oppose this beneficent legislation. The Secretary of the Interior shows with great fullness the care that is taken to exclude fraudulent claims, and also the gratifying fact that the persons to these pensions are going are men who rep not slight, but substantial war service. RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

The report of the Commissioner of Reffront shows that the total debt of the subsidired railroads to the United States was, on Decem ber 31, 1890, \$112,512,618.06. A large part of this debt is now fast approaching maturity, with no adequate provision for its payment curred in December last, is as to its causes and incidents fully reported upon by the War Department and the Department of the Interior.

That these Indians had some just complaints. especially in the matter of the reduction of the vestigations. I therefore recommend that proappropriation for rations and in the delays at-tending the enactment of laws to enable the Department to perform the engagements en-

THE CENSUS BUREAU. The work of the Census Bureau is now far in advance and the great bulk of the enormous labor involved completed. It will be more strictly a statistical exhibit and less encumalarm that prevailed among the white | bered by essays than its immediate predeces sors. The methods pursued have been fair, careful, and intelligent, and have secured the approval of the statisticians, who have followed them with a scientific and non-partisan interest. The appropriations necessary to the early completion and publication of the authorized volumes should be given in time to secure against delays, which increase the cost and al the same time diminish the value of the

> THE TERRITORIES. The report of the Secretary exhibits, with interesting fullness, the condition of the Territories. They have shared with the States the great increase in farm products and are bringing yearly large areas into cultivation by extending their irrigating canals. This work is being done by individuals or local corporations and without that system which a full prelim-inary survey of the water supply and of the irrigable lands would enable them to adopt. The future of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah in their material growth and in the increase, independence, and happing ness of their people is very largely dependent upon wise and timely legislation, either by Congress or their own legislatures, regulating the distribution of the water supply furnished by their streams. If this master is much longer negiccied, private corporations will have unre-stricted control of one of the elements of his and the patentees of the arid lands will be tenants at will of the water companies. The United States should part with its owner-

ship of the water sources and the sites for reervoirs, whether to the States and Territories or to individuals or corporations, only upor conditions that will insure to the settlers their Government holds the title to the reservoir The good work of reducing the larger Indian reservations, by allotments in severalty to the Indians and the cession of the remaining lands to the United States for disposition under the State or municipality from which they procee thousands of our people.

UTAH AND POLYGAMY.

The legislation of Congress for the repression of polygamy has, after years of resistance on all of which was taken up by settlers in a single | the part of the Mormons, at last brought them to the conclusion that resistance is unprofitable and unavailing. The power of Congress over this subject should not be surrendered until we have satisfactory evidence that the people we have satisfactory evidence that the people average the of the State to be created would exercise exclusive power of the State over this subject the insufficiency of the appropriation for in the same way. The question is not whether these people now obey the laws of Congress against polygamy, but rather would they make enforce, and maintain such laws themselves if absolutely free to regulate the subject. We can not afford to experiment with this subje pact in the enabling act could, in my opin

matters as are usually in the States under municipal control. These local civil organiza tions will give better protection in some mal ters than the present skeleton Territorial organization. Proper restrictions

power to levy taxes and to create debt she The Department of Agriculture. If the establishment of the Department of Agriculture was regarded by anyone as a mere

worthy class of people, that impression has been most effectually removed by the great results already attained. Its home influence has been very great in disseminating agricultural and horticultural information; in stimulating and directing a further diversification of crops; in detecting and eradicating diseases of dones-tic animals; and, more than all, in the close and informal contact which it has esta and maintains with the farmers and stock raisers of the whole country. Every reques for information has had prompt attention and every suggestion merited consideration. The scientific corps of the Department is of a high order and is pushing its investigations with

method and enthusiasm.

The inspection by this Department of cattle and pork products intended for shipment abroad has been the basis of the success which has attended our efforts to secure the remova-of the restrictions maintained by the European governments.

For ten years protests and petitions upon For ten years protests and pentick-raisers this subject from the packers and stock-raisers of the United States have been directed against of the United States have been directed against these restrictions, which so seriously limited our markets and curtailed the profits of the farm. It is a source of general congratulation that success has at last been attained, for the effects of an enlarged foreign market for these meats will be felt, not only by the farmer, but in our pub-lic finances and in every branch of trade. It is particularly fortunate that the increased de-mand for food products, resulting from the removal of the restrictions upon our meats and from the reciprocal trade arrangements to which I have referred, should have come at a time when the agricultural surplus is so large. Without the help thus derived, lower prices would have prevailed. The Secretary of Agr. culture estimates that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork products into Euro lost us a market for \$20,000,000 worth of the

products annually. THE GRAIN CROP.

The grain crop of this year was the largest is our history, 50 per cent greater than that of last year, and yet the new markets that have been opened and the larger demand resulting from short crops in Europe have sustain prices to such an extent that the enormous surplus of meats and breadstuffs will be marketed at good prices, bringing relief and prosperity to an industry that was much depressed. The value of the grain crop of the United States is estimated by the Secretary to be this year five hundred million dollars more than meats, one hundred and fifty millions more and of all products of the farm, seven hundred millions more. It is not inappropriate, I thin here to suggest that our satisfaction in the co here to suggest that our saussaction to the templation of this marvelous addition to the national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion national wealth is unclouded by any suspicion national wealth it is measured and i

The Civil Service C

The report of the Civil Service Commi should receive the careful attention of the or ponents, as well as the friends, of this reform The Commission invites a personal inspection